

they would "see them all step on them" has been was imprecise on what gain the release of the task, he has said differently he again seemed to appearing on another Mr. Chotzadeh ruled an investigation of the States other than one

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On the issue to be and had to be met. the wealth of the Shah to Iran" and second, "tribunal" appointed by whose decisions would sitges "should try the which have been com- in said at American should also "be ex-

the Shah's departure, he said, shows that "the United States has reiterated one step and we have shown to the whole world that the dictator and the criminal like the Shah comes to the point that there is no place for him to live really and it takes the United States nearly three weeks to find a place for him even by its persuasion and power."

"I think it is another step toward the

## U. S., Wary of Islamic Upheaval, to Increase Broadcasts to Moslems

By DAVID BINDER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — In a response to what the White House perceives as the prospect of long-term ferment in the Moslem world, President Carter last week approved portions of a plan to expand United States radio broadcasts in Persian and in seven languages of Moslems in the Soviet Union, Administration officials say.

Administration sources said Friday that the plan was outlined and agreed upon Tuesday at a White House meeting of the Special Coordination Committee, which is headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. The plan envisions the spending of about \$1 million to expand Voice of America broadcasts in Persian, which now occupy two hours a day. In addition, the Administration is to explore the possibility of buying time on Saudi Arabian, Egyptian and Israeli transmitters for broadcasts into the Soviet Union in seven of the languages of that country's 50 million Moslems. Israel has reportedly indicated an interest in the idea, although some American officials said broadcasts from Israel to Moslems would be of doubtful value.

#### Extra \$2 Million for Radio Liberty

The group also approved the spending of about \$2 million to improve the effectiveness of Radio Liberty programs aimed at Soviet Moslems, the officials said.

Expansion of the broadcasting services to the Islamic world is in large part owing to the efforts of Paul B. Henze, the National Security Council specialist on

tags and would do so "so long as they appear to be having an effect." "I think they are having an effect," he added.

"One hears many contradictory statements from Iran but it is clear that the economic actions as well as the political actions are causing them to think again." "We do not want to be the first to shed blood" over the crisis, he said.

United States propaganda, the officials said. Mr. Henze was formerly the Central Intelligence Agency's station chief in Turkey.

Attending the Tuesday meeting with Mr. Henze were David D. Newsom, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; John E. Reinhardt, director of the International Communications Agency; John A. Gronowski, director of the Board for International Broadcasting; Frank C. Carlucci, deputy director of the C.I.A., and John P. White, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Reinhardt, Mr. Gronowski and Mr. Henze acknowledged that the White House meeting had taken place, but declined to comment on it. Mr. Henze said he knew details of the session. But he heatedly accused a reporter of being "another example of the press wallowing in a crisis in an irresponsible way" and undetermining "national security." He asked to be quoted on that point.

#### One Proposal Reported Stalled

According to other officials, a fourth proposal from Mr. Henze, to build new transmitters so that more Soviet Moslems can be reached by the United States programs, was stalled at the White House meeting on the ground that there was no hospitable location for them and that they would take years to install. The Office of Management and Budget opposed the new transmitters, saying they should be authorized only if convenient sites and adequate staff were available.

This reservation is said to directly affect Radio Liberty, which was founded in the early 1950's by the C.I.A. and is now

Narain, Cairo and Auen personally set this up," the Saudi official said.

The official gave the following account of the attack on the Grand Mosque, a vast structure that can hold 250,000 pilgrims.

At dawn on that Tuesday, 50 of the band arrived carrying coffins. Mourners often bring bodies in coffins to pray over. As the prayers ended, the 50, who were joined by the other 450 who had come in

under the supervision of the Board for International Broadcasting, an independent agency subject to oversight from Congress, from which it draws its funds.

About 50 people at its headquarters in Munich are involved in broadcasting to Soviet Moslems. Most of them, described as elderly, were recruited at refugee camps in Germany after World War II. They broadcast three hours a day in Uzbek and Azeri, four hours in Tatar, two hours in Kazakh and one each in the Kirghiz, Turkmen and Tajik languages. Few speak English.

Radio Liberty's signal to Soviet Central Asia, where most of the country's Moslems live, comes mainly from transmitters in Spain and West Germany. It is relatively weak and is jammed by the Soviet Union.

#### Many Years in Clandestine Radio

Nevertheless, the 55-year-old Mr. Henze, who spent many years in the C.I.A.'s clandestine radio series in Munich and Ethiopia, persists in his hopes of expanding American transmissions to the Islamic world, especially in the Soviet Union, the officials said.

Voice of America's problems in carrying the United States message to Moslems, particularly with regard to the Iran crisis, are simpler than those of Radio Liberty, according to Mr. Reinhardt. He said in an interview that the Voice of America had resumed broadcasting in Persian to Iran in the spring after a hiatus of more than 20 years.

In April, when the station's Persian-language transmissions began, the broadcasts lasted for a half hour. An additional

more personnel carriers to clean out a section at a time. The remaining 200 terrorists retailed by retreating underground, where there were 220 rooms, 15 doors and 56 windows.

Worried about hostages and hearing the voices of women and children, the Government decided to wait them out. In the course of a week, the rest surrendered, a few at a time.

half hour was added on Nov. 20, two weeks after the American Embassy in Tehran was seized. The station now transmits for two hours a day in Persian

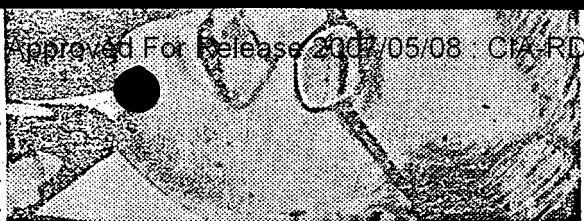
Mr. Reinhardt said he would like to expand the Persian-language programs to "four, five, ten hours" a day to get the American message across to Iran. He said the station's output in Persian was exceeded by Radio Moscow and Radio Baghdad, and was matched by other Soviet transmitters. Competition also comes from China, West Germany, Britain, India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Albania. He said the Voice of America was building 12 new transmitters that would extend the reach of the American signal from stations in the Philippines, Greece and England.

#### Not Inspired by Moscow

A typical Persian-language broadcast last week over the Voice of America included eight-and-a-half minutes of news, on the hostage crisis, commentaries, and a report on an American conference dealing with terrorism.

It has been the view of most Administration specialists in Islamic affairs that recent outbursts of anti-American sentiment, culminating in attacks on American installations in Iran, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Libya, have not been linked or coordinated by Moslems, and certainly not inspired by Moscow.

Mr. Henze, however, holds to the view that the entire Islamic world is undergoing a revival of spirit and identity that is destined to continue for years and should be addressed in American propaganda undertakings.



United Press International

ary Harold Brown the U.S. will pursue in Iran "so long as it has an effect."